

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 195 892 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
10.04.2002 Bulletin 2002/15

(51) Int Cl.7: **H03F 1/32**(21) Application number: **00440273.1**(22) Date of filing: **13.10.2000**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventor: **Dartois, Luc**
F-78955 Carrières sous Poissy (FR)

(74) Representative: **Urlichs, Stefan, Dipl.-Phys. et al**
Alcatel
Intellectual Property Department
70430 Stuttgart (DE)

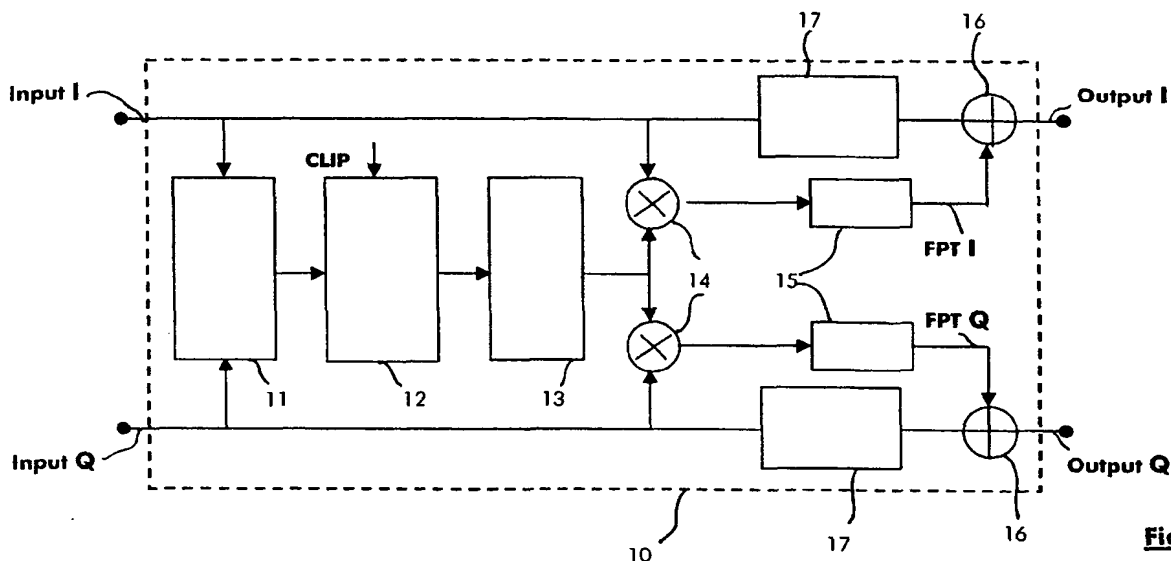
(30) Priority: **06.10.2000 EP 00440268**

(71) Applicant: **ALCATEL**
75008 Paris (FR)

(54) **Method and corresponding transmitter for predistorting a wideband radio signal to avoid clipping**

(57) The invention relates notably to a method for clipping a wideband signal in order to eliminate signal overshots having an amplitude above a predefined threshold before submitting the wideband signal to a power amplifier.

According to the invention, the method consists in subtracting from the wideband signal filtered pulses in phase the said wideband signal, each filtered pulse corresponding to an overshoot, the amplitude of each filtered pulse being dependant on the amplitude of the corresponding overshoot and on the predefined threshold.

**Fig 1****EP 1 195 892 A1**

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to wideband signal transmission over a radio interface.

[0002] Usually, the transmit chain of a radio communication network comprises a power amplifier to amplify a signal before transmission over the radio interface.

[0003] On the one hand, the peak to average ratio (PAR) is an important characteristic of the signal submitted to the power amplifier. The peak to average ratio is defined by the ratio between the highest amplitude of the signal and the average amplitude of the signal. Wideband signals superposing information transmitted by several users using spread spectrum techniques (e.g. CDMA signals) are presenting a near-gaussian frequency distribution with a stringent spectrum mask and wide envelope modulation dynamic resulting in high peak to average ratio (PAR about 10dB).

[0004] On the other hand, a power amplifier is usually characterized by its efficiency defined as the ratio between the power of the signal at the amplifier output and the total power consumption of the power amplifier.

[0005] A signal having a high peak to average ratio results in a low efficiency of the power amplifier. For a standard compliant amplification of a CDMA signal with a PAR about 10dB, an over-dimensioning of the amplifier chain of the same order is required (known as power amplifier backoff of about 10dB). Such an over-dimensioning causes big penalties in term of required energy supply or appropriate cooling means at the transmitters of the radio communication network (especially at the base stations). This over-dimensioning is nevertheless necessary not to reach the non-linear domain of the power amplifier characteristics. If this happened, peaks in the signal (called in the following overshoots) would saturate the power amplifier causing high error rate at the receiver due to modulation distortion.

[0006] A known countermeasure to this problem is the clipping technique. It consists in eliminating from the signal the overshoots having an amplitude above a threshold amplitude determined according to the characteristics of the power amplifier. This is usually obtained by saturating the signal at this amplitude threshold. The choice of the threshold value is a tradeoff between the power amplifier efficiency, the quality of the transmitted signal and the receiver sensitivity. Indeed, the lower the threshold is set, the more information contained in the overshoots will be removed from the signal and the more efficient the receiver will have to be to recover information that have been eliminated because of clipping.

[0007] The usual clipping techniques have to face non linear filtering problems. On the one hand, saturating the signal at the threshold value generate wide band noise not compatible with requirements set to the signal in term of spectrum mask. Indeed, usual clipping techniques cause the signal spectrum to extend beyond the allowed spectrum mask causing interference in adjacent frequency channels. On the other hand, when fil-

tering is performed to eliminate the noise outside the allowed spectrum mask, the memory effect intrinsic to filtering regenerates signal overshoots above the desired threshold value.

[0008] These drawbacks are even harder to cope with when the power amplifier is shared between several adjacent wideband carriers to optimize cost and size of the transmitter. In this case, the signal provided to the amplifier is the sum of several frequency multiplexed signals, which tend to have a Raleigh frequency distribution again even if each individual signal has been clipped by the usual known method. A Raleigh frequency distribution shows the same drawbacks in term of overshoots as a gaussian distribution.

[0009] Moreover, an acceptable power amplifier efficiency is only provided at the price of tremendous processing efforts not compatible with usual computing capabilities.

[0010] The object of the present invention is to provide a clipping method that fulfills the requirements in term of frequency spectrum range of the clipped signal with a reasonable processing effort.

[0011] Another object of the present invention is to provide a transmitter implementing this method.

[0012] These objects, and others that appear below, are achieved by a method for clipping a wideband signal according to claim 1 and a transmitter according to claim 8.

[0013] The method according to the invention has the advantage to provide an efficient clipping method especially when the power amplifier is shared between several adjacent wideband carriers.

[0014] Another advantage of this method is to optimize the frequency spectrum purity for the clipped signal. As a consequence, it increases the system capacity since the adjacent channel interference is reduced.

[0015] Another advantage of this method is to increase the output power or the number of simultaneous users for the same power dissipation at the power amplifier as compared with a clipping method as known in the art. From another point of view, the cost of each transmitted Watt is reduced since a higher power amplifier efficiency is attained than with a clipping method as known in the art.

[0016] In a preferred embodiment of the invention successive iteration of the clipping method are applied to the signal in order to progressively suppress the signal overshoots from the biggest to the lowest ones. This embodiment has the advantage to further reduce the processing power necessary for properly clipping the signal and to minimize the distortion of the useful signal.

[0017] In another preferred embodiment, the signal to be clipped is oversampled with a predefined high oversampling factor so as to track more precisely the signal overshoots.

[0018] Further advantageous features of the invention are defined in the dependent claims.

[0019] Other characteristics and advantages of the in-

vention will appear on reading the following description of a preferred implementation given by way of non-limiting illustrations, and from the accompanying drawings, in which:

- Figure 1 shows an embodiment of a clipping module according to the present invention;
- Figure 2 shows an embodiment of a transmitter according to the present invention;
- Figure 3 shows a flow diagram for a possible implementation of the clipping method according to the present invention;
- Figure 4 shows an example of the clipping method according to the present invention applied on a signal;
- Figure 5 shows the power spectrum of a multi-carrier signal composed of adjacent carriers clipped according to the present invention.

[0020] According to the invention, the proposed clipping module eliminates signal overshots above a predefined threshold in that it generates filtered pulses in phase with the signal to be clipped, each filtered pulse corresponding to an overshoot, the amplitude of each filtered pulse being dependant on the amplitude of said corresponding overshoot.

[0021] Figure 1 shows an embodiment of a clipping module according to the present invention. Clipping module 10 comprises a signal envelope detector 11, an overshoot detector 12, an overshoot selector 13, a pulse train generator 14, a low pass filter 15, and a subtractor 16. Clipping module receives as input a baseband signal consisting of an in-phase part, Input I, and an in-quadrature part, Input Q. Preferably, the base band signal is represented in digital form so that clipping module 10 performs digital processing.

[0022] In-phase, Input I, and in-quadrature, Input Q, parts of the signal are connected to signal envelope detector 11 which determines the envelope of the signal (i.e. by determining the module of the vector having the in-phase value as real part and the in-quadrature value as complex part in the complex space).

[0023] The signal envelope is submitted to overshoot detector 12 which compares the amplitude of the signal envelope with a predefined threshold value CLIP. Overshoot detector 12 determine the different overshoots amplitudes and positions. Preferably, overshoot detector 12 norms the amplitude of the overshoots according to a predefined function. This function consists in the difference between the overshoot amplitude and the threshold value CLIP divided by the overshoot amplitude.

[0024] Peak selector 13 selects the overshoots that should be taken in account for further processing. A possible selection criterion is the number N of overshoots to be kept for further processing in a time window of predefined duration. The highest N overshoots in the time window are then selected. An other selection criterion is the distance between two consecutive overshoots. This

distance should be higher than a predefined distance. Other overshoot selection criterion may be envisaged.

[0025] Information on the selected overshoot amplitude and position in the time window is submitted to pulse train generator 14 which generates a pulse train in phase with the input signal Input I, Input Q. Preferably the amplitude of the pulse train is equal to zero when no corresponding overshoot has been selected and to the difference between the overshoot amplitude and the threshold value when an overshoot has been selected by overshoot selector 13.

[0026] Pulse train generator 14 detects the phase ϕ of the base band signal Input I, Input Q and generates a pulse train having the same phase ϕ . For illustration purpose, the pulse train consists of two parts, the in-phase part, FPT I, obtained by multiplying each sample given by the overshoot selector 13 by the real part of the input signal, Input I, and the in-quadrature part, FPT Q, obtained by multiplying each sample given by the overshoot detector 13 by the complex part of the input signal, Input Q.

[0027] The two parts of the pulse train are then filtered by a low pass filter 15. Preferably, low pass filter is a Root Raised Cosine (RRC) digital filter characterized by its length. The coefficient of the RRC filter are preferably stored in a memory not represented on figure 1. As known by those skilled in the art, the coefficients of the RRC filter may be chosen different ways without narrowing the scope of the present invention. An analysis of the statistics of the overshoots in a CDMA signal permits an optimization in the filter implementation.

[0028] The in-phase part, FPT I, of the filtered pulse train, respectively its in-quadrature part FPT Q, are subtracted from the in-phase part, Input I, of the input signal, respectively from its in-quadrature part, Input Q, at subtractor 16. Preferably, the two parts of input signal, Input I, Input Q, are submitted to a digital delay 17 before being used at subtractor 16 in order to take into account the processing time needed to generate the filtered pulse train FPT I, FPT Q as well as the intrinsic filter group delay. The output of subtractor 16 represents the clipped signal output I, output Q.

[0029] Contrary to usual known clipping methods consisting in saturating the overshoots at the threshold value, the method according to the invention consists in subtracting from the input signal filtered pulses pre-tuned in phase and amplitude which mimic as exactly as possible the selected overshoot to remove. The method according to the invention respects the spectrum mask of the input signal much better than usual clipping methods.

[0030] A preferred embodiment of the present invention consists in cascading several clipping stages 10 in order to progressively perform clipping reducing thus the complexity of the clipping module.

[0031] Figure 2 shows an embodiment of a transmitter according to the present invention in which several clipping stages are cascaded. Transmitter 20 comprises a signal synthesis module 21, a first clipping stage 101, a

second clipping stage 102, a usual clipping module 22 and a power amplifier 23.

[0032] Signal synthesis module 21 constructs a digital signal flow corresponding to the information to be transmitted. Error correcting code, modulation, superposition of multiple users as well as other usual signal processing well known from those skilled in the art are performed in digital form in this module. The signal flow is preferably a CDMA carrier having a predefined chip rate and representing a superposition of several users using different orthogonal spreading sequences.

[0033] The signal flow may also be a superposition of at least two adjacent CDMA carriers. The latter example is especially accurate when the amplification chain is shared between adjacent CDMA carriers in one base station.

[0034] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the signal synthesis module also comprises an oversampling module to oversample the digital signal flow at a higher rate than the chip rate of the signal (for example, oversampling rate = $32 \cdot \text{chip rate}$). This has the advantage to track more accurately the sudden variations of the signal amplitude in case of signal overshoot.

[0035] The oversampled signal at the output of signal synthesis module 21 is submitted to first clipping stage 101 performing a first clipping iteration according to the present invention. The clipped signal is submitted to a second clipping stage 102 performing a second clipping iteration according to the invention. The first clipping step is dedicated to remove a first group of overshoots (e.g. the N highest ones) while the second clipping step is dedicated to remove the remaining ones. It will be clear for those skilled in the art that the number of successive clipping stages is not limited to two. Any number of successive clipping stages may be cascaded without narrowing the scope of the invention.

[0036] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the clipped signal at the output of second clipping stage 102 is submitted to a hard clipping stage 22 to remove the remaining minor overshoots before entering power amplifier 23. The hard clipping stage 22 uses a usual clipping method known in the art consisting for example in saturating the signal at the output of second clipping stage 102 at the threshold value clip. Since most of the overshoots have already been eliminated by subtraction of a filtered pulse train in both clipping stages 101 and 102, the difference between the amplitude of the remaining overshoots and the threshold value is small.

[0037] Figure 3 shows a flow diagram for a possible implementation of the clipping method according to the present invention.

[0038] A preferred implementation of the clipping method according to the invention comprises successive steps 31 to 36.

[0039] Step 31 consists in determining the baseband signal envelope.

[0040] Step 32 consists in detecting the position and the amplitude of signal envelope overshoots having an

amplitude above a predefined threshold value.

[0041] Step 33 consists in selecting a predefined number of overshoot per time window.

[0042] Step 34 consists in generating a pulse train in phase with the baseband signal by considering only the position, the phase and the amplitude of the overshoots.

[0043] Step 35 consists in filtering the pulse train with a low pass filter. The central coefficient of the central filter is equal to one so that the amplitude of the filtered pulse train at a location corresponding to an overshoot is equal to the difference between the amplitude of the signal overshoot and the predefined threshold value.

[0044] Step 36 consists in subtracting the filtered pulse train from the signal. Preferably, the signal should be delayed by a delay equal to the processing time required to generate the filtered pulse train in order to keep the signal and the filtered pulse train synchronized.

[0045] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the step 31 to 36 are repeated a predefined number of times.

[0046] Figure 4 shows an example applying the clipping method according to the present invention to a signal.

[0047] x-coordinate of the diagram represents the time and more precisely the sample number of the signal in the time window, y-coordinate of the diagram represents the amplitude of the signal envelope.

[0048] Input signal envelope ISE, threshold value THR, pulse train PT, filtered pulse train envelope FPTE as well as clipped signal envelope CSE are represented on the diagram.

[0049] Input signal envelope overshoots OV1, ..., OV7 corresponds to peaks of input signal envelope ISE having an amplitude higher than threshold value THR.

[0050] Pulse train PT is deduced from input signal envelope ISE in that a pulse is associated to the maximum point of an overshoot. All other values of the pulse train are set to zero. The amplitude of a pulse in the pulse train is equal to the difference between the overshoot amplitude and the threshold value. Preferably, because of digital processing, the pulse is a Dirac pulse. Other pulse forms may be envisaged in the framework of this invention. Filtered pulse train envelope FPTE is obtained by filtering pulse train PT by a low pass filtered having a central coefficient of one. Clipped signal envelope CSE is obtained by subtracting filtered pulse train envelope FPTE from input signal envelope ISE.

[0051] Figure 5 shows the power spectrum of a multi-carrier signal composed of adjacent carriers clipped according to the present invention. The signal spectrum, SpectSig, represents the range of frequencies composing the signal (x-coordinate) and the amplitude of this frequencies (y-coordinate). The spectrum mask, SpectMask, represents the requirements, usually set by telecommunications standardization bodies, the signal spectrum should fulfill to be standard compliant.

[0052] Thanks to the clipping method according to the present invention, the signal amplitude in the frequency

range extending out of the allowed frequency band is lower than the spectrum mask requirements and as a consequence standard compliant. This has the advantage of minimizing adjacent channel interference and as a consequence increasing the capacity of the radio communication system.

Claims

1. Method for clipping a wideband signal (ISE) in order to eliminate signal overshots (OV1, ..., OV7) having an amplitude above a predefined threshold (THR) before submitting said wideband signal to a power amplifier, said method being **characterized in** subtracting from said wideband signal filtered pulses (FPTE) in phase with said wideband signal (ISE), each of said filtered pulses corresponding to one of said overshots, the amplitude of each of said filtered pulses being dependant on the amplitude of said corresponding overshoot and on said predefined threshold (THR).
2. Method according to claim 1, **characterized in that** it comprises the steps of:
 - selecting a predefined number of signal overshots in a time window having a predefined duration;
 - generating a digital pulse train in phase with said signal, the amplitude of each pulse being equal to the difference between said overshoot amplitude and said predefined amplitude threshold if said signal amplitude is higher than said predefined threshold;
 - filtering said pulse train by a low pass filter; and
 - subtracting said filtered pulse train from said wideband signal.
3. Method according to claim 2, **characterized in that** it further comprises a step of oversampling said wideband signal at a predefined oversampling rate, said pulse train being generated at said oversampling rate.
4. Method according to any of the claims 1 to 3, **characterized in that** it further comprising the step of in repeating at least two successive iterations of said method on said wideband signal.
5. Method according to claim 4, **characterized in that** it further comprises a step of hard clipping after said iterations of said method.
6. Method according to claim 1 **characterized in that** said wideband signal is a CDMA signal.
7. Method according to claim 1, **characterized in that**

said wideband signal is a multi-carrier signal constituted by a superposition of several CDMA signals on adjacent carriers.

8. Transmitter to transmit a wideband signal on a radio interface, said transmitter comprising a signal synthesis module, a clipping module to eliminate signal overshots above a predefined threshold, and a power amplifier, said transmitter being **characterized in that** said clipping module comprises:
 - a pulses generator for generating filtered pulses in phase with said wideband signal, each of said filtered pulses corresponding to one of said overshoot, the amplitude of each of said filtered pulses being dependant on the amplitude of said corresponding overshoot; and
 - a subtractor for subtracting said filtered pulses from said wideband signal.
9. Transmitter according to claim 8, **characterized in that** said clipping module is implemented on a DSP or a FPGA.
10. Transmitter according to claim 8, **characterized in that** it is used in a base station of a CDMA-radio communication network.

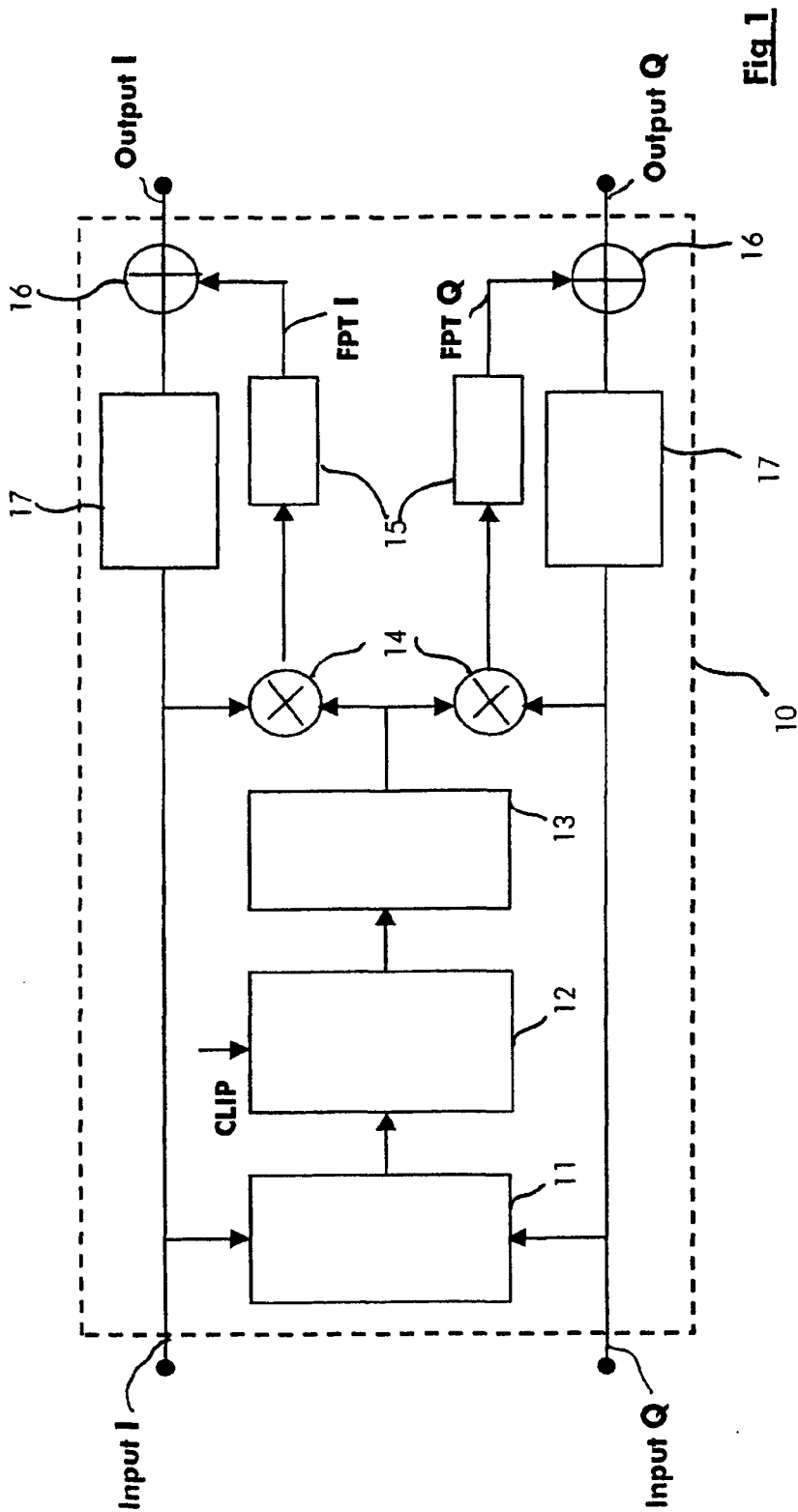


Fig 1

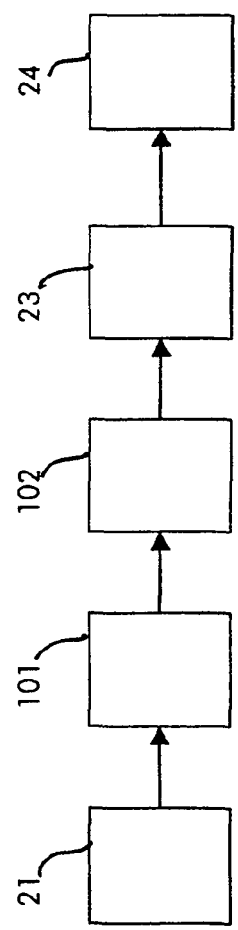


Fig 2

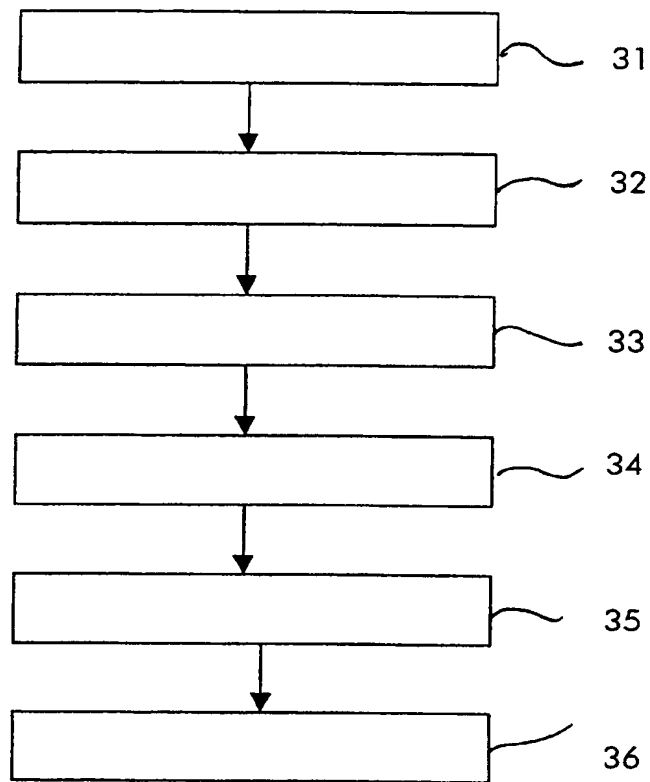


Fig 3

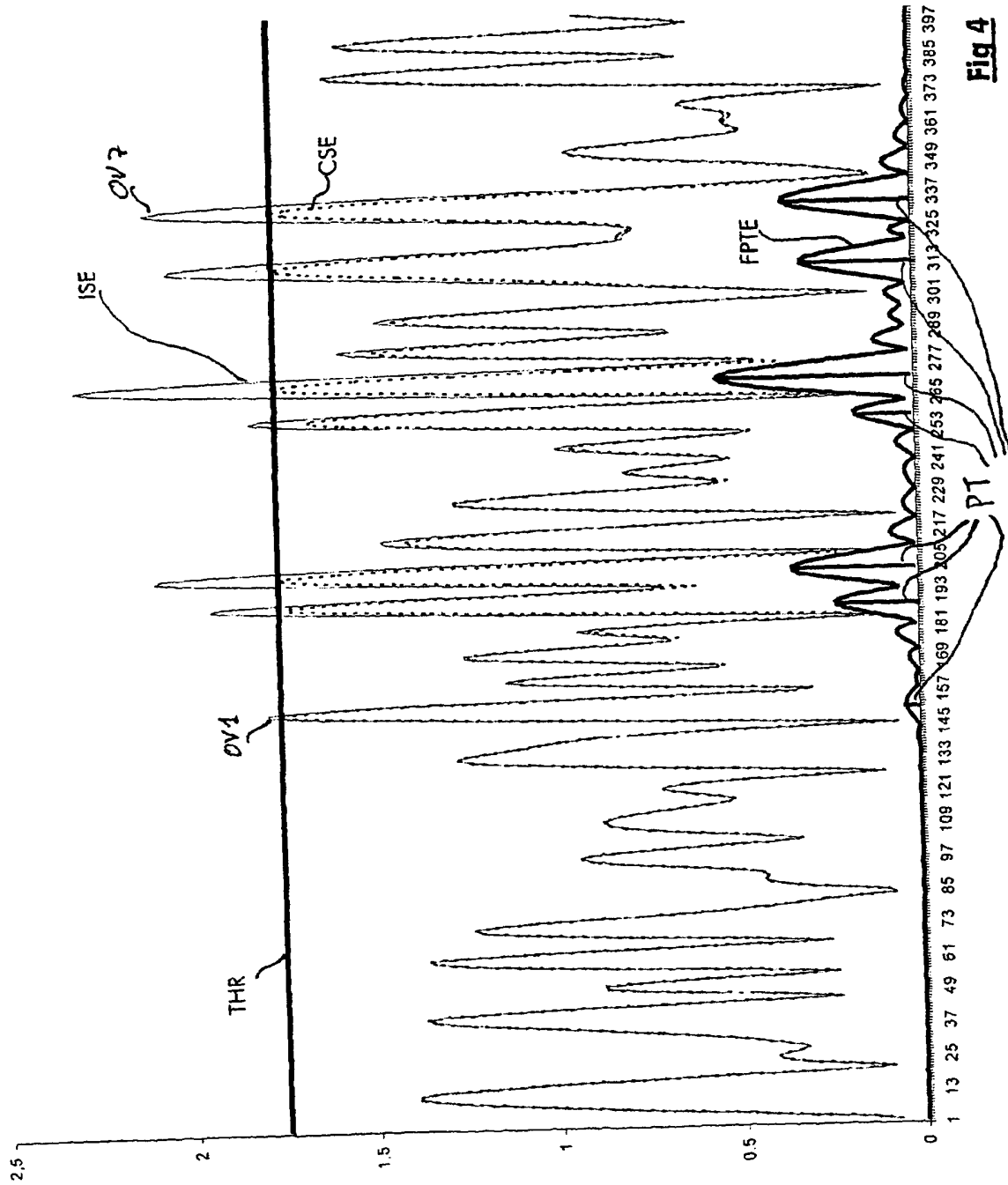
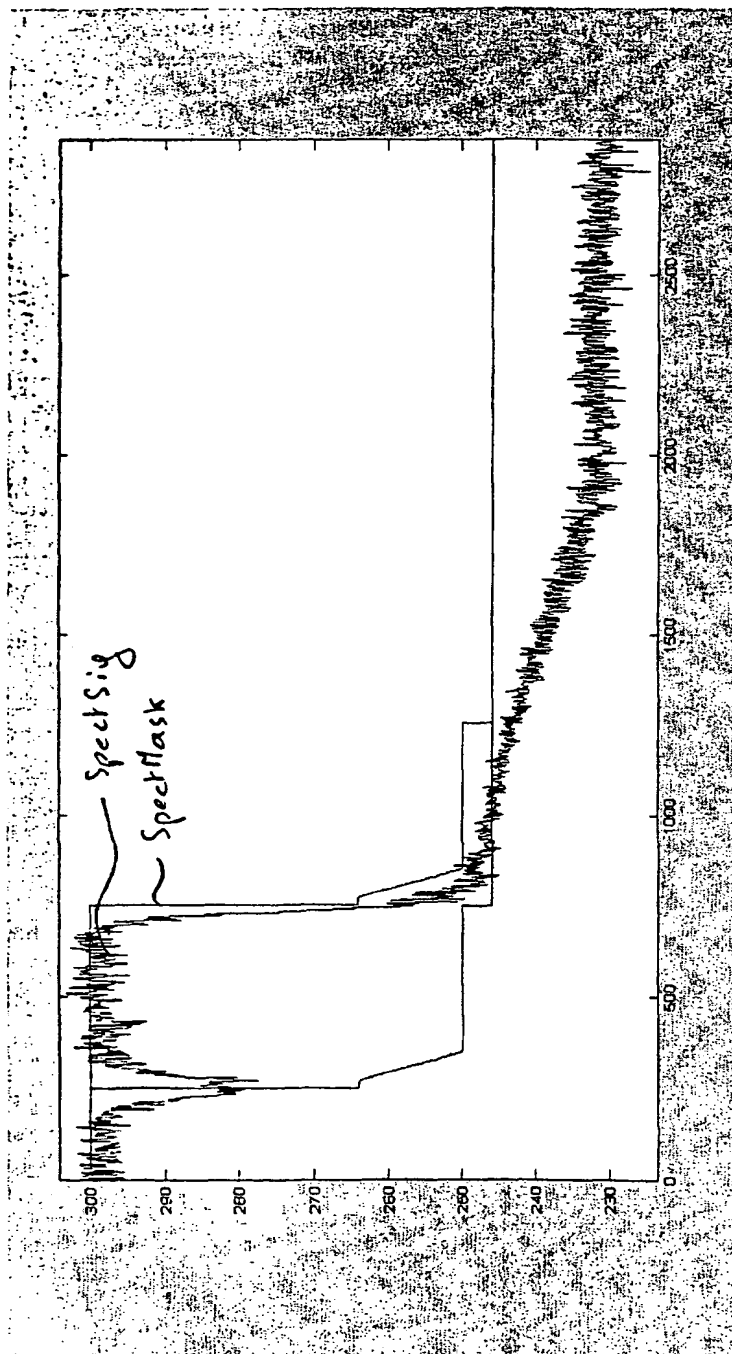


Fig 4

**Fig 5**



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 44 0273

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	EP 0 940 911 A (LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC) 8 September 1999 (1999-09-08) * column 4, line 50 - column 12, line 45; figures 4,5 *	1,6-10	H03F1/32
X	US 5 126 687 A (ONODA MASAHIRO ET AL) 30 June 1992 (1992-06-30) * column 3, line 30 - column 4, line 16; figure 3 *	1,6-10	
A	US 3 675 138 A (STANDING ARTHUR F) 4 July 1972 (1972-07-04)		
A	US 4 272 846 A (MURATANI TAKURO ET AL) 9 June 1981 (1981-06-09)		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			H03F
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	11 January 2001	Segaert, P	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
<p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03/82 (P04G01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 44 0273

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

11-01-2001

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0940911 A	08-09-1999	JP 11312928 A	09-11-1999
US 5126687 A	30-06-1992	JP 4040703 A	12-02-1992
US 3675138 A	04-07-1972	AU 460256 B	24-04-1975
		AU 3373971 A	29-03-1973
		BE 772970 A	17-01-1972
		CA 944443 A	26-03-1974
		CA 944031 A	19-03-1974
		DE 214167 C	
		DE 2147167 A	06-04-1972
		FR 2108453 A	19-05-1972
		GB 1369603 A	09-10-1974
		GB 1369604 A	09-10-1974
		IT 939851 B	10-02-1973
		NL 7113112 A	27-03-1972
		SE 377414 B	30-06-1975
		SE 403545 B	21-08-1978
		SE 7408719 A	02-07-1974
US 4272846 A	09-06-1981	JP 1253266 C	26-02-1985
		JP 54103619 A	15-08-1979
		JP 59032015 B	06-08-1984

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

